

ASSIGNMENT 6

Textbook Assignment: "Lettering," chapter 5, pages 5-54 through 5-65; and "Airbrush," chapter 6, pages 6-1 through 6-58.

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| <p>6-1. Beautiful hand lettering is also known by what term?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Hand lettering2. Printing3. Typography4. Calligraphy <p>6-2. Calligraphic capital letters are also referred to by what term?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. UC2. Uppercase3. Majuscule4. Minuscule <p>6-3. Calligraphic lowercase letters are also referred to by what term?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. LC2. Lowercase3. Majuscule4. Minuscule <p>6-4. What is the term used for calligraphic letters drawn with more flourishes and embellishments than letters typical to that family?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Majestic2. Decorated3. Illuminated4. Embellished <p>6-5. In calligraphic lettering, straightening the forefinger during lettering indicates which of the following problems?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Gripping the pen too low2. Gripping the pen too high3. Excessive pressure between the pen nib and paper4. Excessive pressure between the thumb and forefinger <p>6-6. What guideline assists in the placement of kerns?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Capline2. Waistline3. Branch line4. Baseline <p>6-7. In calligraphic lettering, how is the distance between guideline placement determined?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. By letter height2. By mathematical equation3. By penwidth ratio4. By arbitrary selection | <p>6-8. What method is used to accustom you to letter spacing of calligraphic letters?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. n-chain2. m-chain3. o-chain4. s-chain <p>6-9. In what form do vertical guidelines appear in calligraphy in-the-round formats?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. As inclined lines2. As vertical lines3. As horizontal lines4. As radii <p>6-10. DMs use airbrushes to apply paint in what manner?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In sharp, tonal contrasts2. In bright, opaque tones3. In discernable, pastel tints4. In soft, tonal gradations <p>6-11. By adjusting the nozzle of single-action airbrushes, what action are you regulating?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The volume of air passing through the airbrush only2. The amount of fluid flow only3. The amount of fluid flow and the volume of air passing through the airbrush4. The pattern of fluid sprayed <p>6-12. Using a properly adjusted single-action airbrush, you can vary spray patterns by which of the following methods?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Speeding up the brush movements2. Readjusting the paint control lever3. Changing the distance between the airbrush and paper4. Re-covering a painted area <p>6-13. When using double-action airbrushes, depressing the finger lever causes what result?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Releases air only2. Releases fluid only3. Releases air and fluid4. Releases more air and increases fluid |
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- 6-14. When pulling the finger lever of a double-action airbrush farther back, what action results?
1. More air mixes with the pigment
 2. More air diverts away from the nozzle
 3. More pigment leaves the airbrush
 4. More pigment leaves the airbrush in a finer pattern
- 6-15. You may vary the spray pattern made by double-action airbrushes by using which of the following methods?
1. Increasing or decreasing the distance between the brush and paper
 2. By setting the adjustment screw
 3. By using lesser amounts of air
 4. By using lesser amounts of pigment
- 6-16. How do you make double-action airbrushes work like single-action airbrushes?
1. By setting the adjustment screw
 2. By pulling the finger lever all the way back
 3. By decreasing the air flow
 4. By using a second lever
- 6-17. When using double-action airbrushes, three distinct motions must be controlled and coordinated. What action results when these motions run together?
1. An uneven spray pattern throughout the stroke
 2. A sudden burst of fluid at the beginning of the stroke
 3. An even spray pattern throughout the stroke
 4. A sudden burst of pigment at the end of the stroke
- 6-18. When using oscillating airbrushes, what procedure provides better spray control?
1. Slow hand movement
 2. Large ink supply
 3. Slow needle action
 4. A strainer in the pigment cup

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 6-19 THROUGH 6-22, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE TYPE OF AIRBRUSH USED FOR THE TYPE OF WORK IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

	<u>A. TYPES OF WORK</u>	<u>B. AIRBRUSHES</u>
6-19.	General purpose work	1. Oscillating
6-20.	Pictorial rendering	2. Double-action
6-21.	Heavy-bodied pigments	3. Single-action
6-22.	Large backgrounds	4. Oscillating triple-action
6-23.	What is a recommended technique for operating airbrushes?	
	1. Hold the airbrush 8 inches above and at a 90-degree angle to the paper surface	
	2. Hold the airbrush at a 45-degree angle to the paper and spray the edge of the paper	
	3. Hold the airbrush 8 inches above the paper and use two quick simultaneous hand motions to begin the spray	
	4. Hold the airbrush 5 inches above the paper surface and turn your wrist for darker tones	
6-24.	Which of the following airbrushes is best suited for portraiture and photographic retouching?	
	1. Single-action	
	2. Double-action	
	3. Poster	
	4. Oscillating	
6-25.	What type of airbrush requires the least amount of air pressure and is less likely than other airbrushes to clog?	
	1. Air-fed	
	2. Pressure-fed	
	3. Gravity-fed	
	4. Siphon-fed	

- 6-26. If an air compressor is not available, what kind of pressurized gas can you use to operate an airbrush?
1. Acetylene
 2. Oxygen
 3. Carbon dioxide or another inert gas
 4. Propane or another low-pressure gas
- 6-27. What factor controls and maintains a steady air flow to an airbrush?
1. Electrical current
 2. Compressor
 3. Gas container
 4. Air pressure regulator
- 6-28. What is the normal range of air pressure for operating an airbrush?
1. 14-16 PSI
 2. 17-24 PSI
 3. 25-30 PSI
 4. 31-35 PSI
- 6-29. If you are working in an area of high humidity, what additional device should you attach to an airpainting system?
1. An air pressure regulator
 2. A siphon-fed color cup
 3. A moisture trap
 4. A pigmentation screen
- 6-30. What is the major cause of an airbrush breakdown?
1. Moisture in compressed air
 2. Foreign matter in fluids
 3. Improper hose connections
 4. Paint clogs
- 6-31. You should remedy clogged air passages in airbrushes by what method?
1. Cleaning the airbrush
 2. Increasing the air flow
 3. Tightening the air hoses
 4. Installing a moisture trap
- 6-32. What product will prevent pigment encrustation on the threads of the nozzle?
1. Oil
 2. Alcohol
 3. Naval jelly
 4. Petroleum jelly
- 6-33. When cleaning airbrushes that use bottle pigment containers, what method should you use to return the pigment inside the brush to the bottle?
1. Reverse the air pressure
 2. Remove the bottle pigment container and spray the remaining pigment back into the container
 3. Hold a sponge tightly against the nozzle of the airbrush and depress the finger lever
 4. Remove the bottle container and pour the remaining pigment back into the bottle
- 6-34. To see if the airbrush needle is properly seated, what should you remove first?
1. The handle
 2. The pigment cup
 3. The air hose
 4. The needle seat
- 6-35. When replacing the needle of an airbrush, you should take what action to seat the needle in the nozzle tip?
1. Connect the air hose
 2. Push the finger lever forward
 3. Remove the moisture trap
 4. Remove the nozzle
- 6-36. What problem is caused by leaking air-hose connections?
1. Spitting moisture
 2. Intermittent spray
 3. Failure to spray
 4. Excessive spray
- 6-37. Which of the following actions corrects an airbrush that fails to spray?
1. Decreasing the air supply
 2. Installing a moisture trap
 3. Cleaning the lid of the pigment bottle
 4. Thinning the pigment with an appropriate solvent
- 6-38. Before flowing pigment through an airbrush, you should take which of the following actions?
1. Thin and mix the pigment well
 2. Thin and strain the pigment through a fine mesh cloth
 3. Mix and strain the pigment through a fine mesh cloth
 4. Strain the pigment through a fine mesh cloth

- 6-39. What solvent should you use to clean watercolors from an airbrush?
1. Vinegar
 2. Alcohol
 3. Acetone
 4. Water
- 6-40. To avoid warping, and before airpainting on light ply substrates, you should take what action?
1. Coat the substrate with lacquer or enamel
 2. Mount or support the substrate
 3. Soak the substrate in water
 4. Brush a layer of rubber cement on the substrate
- 6-41. How can you achieve a textured effect with an airbrush?
1. Use rough textured paper and spray at an angle less than 90 degrees to the paper surface
 2. Use a smooth-textured paper and spray at right angles to the paper surface
 3. Either 1 or 2 above, depending on personal preference
 4. Use an unstrained or heavy-bodied pigment and spray at a 45-degree angle to the paper surface
- 6-42. Before airpainting, you should place a mask over the illustration for what reason?
1. To transfer a pattern to the board
 2. To keep the board from warping
 3. To produce a textured effect
 4. To protect areas to remain unpainted
- 6-43. Before airpainting complicated illustrations, you should place a cut frisket over the illustration for what reason?
1. To transfer a pattern to the board
 2. To keep the board from warping
 3. To produce a textured effect
 4. To protect areas you do not want painted
- 6-44. To prevent paint from being sprayed under the frisket, what element should you remove?
1. Air bubbles
 2. Rubber cement
 3. Residue paper
 4. Leftover frisket
- 6-45. What information should appear on thumbnail sketches intended for airbrush illustration?
1. Notes for reproduction
 2. Size calculations
 3. Crop marks
 4. Desired colors and shading
- 6-46. To airbrush an even, dark tone, you should take which, if any, of the following actions?
1. Use darker paint
 2. Start from the bottom and work toward the top
 3. Repeat the even tone as-many times as necessary to create the tone desired
 4. None of the above
- 6-47. In an airbrushed field of even tone, you should take what action to create depth?
1. Use opaque pigment
 2. Build up successive layers of pigment
 3. Leave white space showing around the borders
 4. Airbrush a darker tone in the center of the field
- 6-48. To airpaint graduated tones, what method should you use?
1. Work from light to dark
 2. Work from left to right
 3. Work from right to left
 4. Work from dark to light
- IN ANSWERING QUESTION 6-49, REFER TO FIGURE 6-21 IN THE TEXT.
- 6-49. To create spot effects similar to the one shown, you should take which of the following steps?
1. Spray across corners several times to deposit most of the pigment on the mask
 2. Bend your wrist upward to fade off the spray pattern
 3. Paint a light tone at the edges of the mask to join the corners
 4. Each of the above
- 6-50. What is the most important factor in producing successful airbrush renderings of metallic effects?
1. Local color
 2. Intense light conditions
 3. Surface reflections
 4. Sharp contrasts between light and dark tones

- 6-51. In airbrushing metallic effects, which of the following elements adds to a three-dimensional appearance?
1. Sharp contrasts
 2. Sharply defined lines
 3. Shadow areas
 4. Black pigment
- 6-52. What effect is the result of too little air pressure passing through the airbrush?
1. A fine spray
 2. Granulation
 3. A large spray
 4. Reticulation
- 6-53. Raising a mask from the paper surface results in what effect?
1. Granulation
 2. Reticulation
 3. A soft edge
 4. Overspray
- 6-54. In airpainting, holding the brush too close to the paper surface gives what creative result?
1. Centipedes
 2. Shiny surfaces
 3. Runs
 4. Warping
- 6-55. To airpaint geometric shapes having several graded values, you should take what step after placing the frisket over the paper?
1. Turn the paper so the darkest plane is in front of you
 2. Turn the paper so the darkest corner is near you
 3. Turn the paper so the lightest corner is near you
 4. Turn the paper so the lightest plane is in front of you
- 6-56. Why should you begin airpainting the darkest plane of a geometric shape first?
1. For convenience
 2. To gauge values
 3. For uniformity
 4. To use the most pigment first
- 6-57. When airpainting a sphere, what tone should you paint first?
1. Graduated
 2. Dark
 3. Very light
 4. Tone in the highlights
- 6-58. When airpainting spheres, what type of stroke should you use?
1. Short strokes in one direction
 2. Long strokes to the right
 3. Short strokes to the right
 4. Short circular strokes
- 6-59. When painting a cylinder, what tone should you apply first?
1. Graduated
 2. Dark
 3. Light
 4. Tone in the highlights
- 6-60. When pictorial rendering with an airbrush, what should be your first step?
1. Airpaint the farthest background area
 2. Transfer the layout to an illustration board
 3. Airpaint the foreground
 4. Airpaint the detail
- 6-61. When pictorial rendering with an airbrush, what areas are applied by hand?
1. Flat tones
 2. Background shadows
 3. Middle ground shadows
 4. Details
- 6-62. Highlights in pictorial rendering are usually applied with what tool?
1. Airbrush
 2. Hand brush
 3. Moist cloth
 4. Fingertip
- 6-63. An airbrush is used in technical artwork for which, if any, of the following reasons?
1. Flexibility and ease of control
 2. Shading and obtaining sharp edges
 3. Ability to render intricate areas
 4. None of the above
- 6-64. When airpainting technical drawings, what is the next step once the outline is complete?
1. Make a detail drawing of the object
 2. Make a detailed drawing to indicate shading
 3. Use the formula for shading basic forms
 4. Trace the outline onto a sheet of illustration board

- 6-65. Why is it often necessary to touch-up frisket outlines with black pigment?
1. Removing the frisket sometimes removes the outlines
 2. The outline is indistinguishable from shading
 3. All frisket cutting is done on the black outline
 4. The outlines appear white
- 6-66. To prepare photographic surfaces for retouching, what material should you use?
1. Fuller's Earth
 2. An ABC pad
 3. Water
 4. A kneaded eraser
- 6-67. To keep smudges from the surface of photographs being retouched, what material or item should you use?
1. Fuller's Earth
 2. A sheet of paper under your hand
 3. A frisket
 4. A mask
- 6-68. What tool should you use to correct errors and remove overspray from photographs you are retouching?
1. Small cotton wad
 2. Sponge
 3. Steel wool
 4. Kneaded eraser